ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1908.

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TARIFF REVISION.

Ways and Means Committee Room a Dream of Beauty-Red-Redder—Reddest are the Velvet Curtains—"Made Abroad" the Dalzell is a gentleman with a thin, fine voice, like G sharp, a nasal twang, and the Furnishings Rear—Some Members of the Committee, the confidence of the Speaker of the What Revision Means.

never support the style which the Ways geous room, two tall ones and a third one taller, reaching to the ceiling. and Means Committee slings-ne-e-vair.

"When I soar to worlds unknown, And behold thee on thy throne—"

That's what you feel like shouting when you see that wonderful room. I never saw the "Throne-room" of the English Kings, nor yet that of the Czar, the Emperor, or any other of those crowned duffers over beyond the blue waters, but believe me, my imagination cannot picture anything more brilliant for them than the surroundings of this same Ways and Means

"Tariff for Revenue Only" would 1 There are three windows in that gor-

The hand that rounded Peter's dome

Wrought in a sad sincerity."

Mr. Hill (Conn.) is thought to know more about banks and banking than the man who invented them, and by a good many that is supposed to have been Alexander Hamilton. He is also an expert tariff tinker. Next to him is Mr. Payne's "right bower," whatever that means, John Dalzell (Pa.). Mr. the confidence of the Speaker of the House and Mr. Payne, so what more could you wish. Mr. Dalzell has been 20 years representing his district in Congress, and last November nearly got elected to stay at home. It was said that he never made a speech in his own County in his life, and that his constituents got tired of voting for a man whom they had never seen. He knows a heap about the tariff, at least he always talks a lot about it. Being a member of the National House of Representatives is the only office he ever held. Mr. McCall (Mass.) is a very rich man. He writes books and can talk on any subject and make it interesting. He is a good deal of an iconoclast, and an ardent automobiler.

Mr. Boutell (Chicago) knows a great



WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Sitting from left to right—Representatives Nicholas Longworth, Ohio; Robert W. Bonynge, Col.; Joseph H. Gaines, W. Va.; Joseph W. Fordney, Mich.; James C. Needham, Cal.; Ebenezer J. Hill, Conn.; John Dalzell, Pa.; Sereno E. Payne, N. Y., Chairman; Samuel W. McCall, Mass.; Henry S. Boutell, Ill.; Champ Clark, Mo.; Oscar W. Underwood, Ala.; James M. Griggs, Ga.; Edward W. Pou, N. C. Sitting in front—William K. Payne, Clerk.

Representatives is pleased to term its "offices," is a thing of beauty anyhow. Again it reminds me of a song:

"I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls, With vassals and serfs at my side—" that tunefal bit of melody from the "Bohemian Girl." But there isn't anything Bohemian about this big pile of chiseled stone, not a single thing. It is four square to the world, and looks to be as solid as the eternal hills from which its huge blocks were quarried. There is a row of rooms around the four outside walls, and another row four outside walls, and another row of rooms around an inner quadrangle, with a wide corridor running between the two. White, snow white, is every-thing about the building, even to the cheap pine door and window mouldings, which are painted with white lead. The doors themselves look like mahogany, and perhaps they are, but the white leaded pine of the door frames suggests to you that those doors are of suggests to you that those doors are of pine stained to represent mahogany. They, alone, look cheap. The floors are white marble, too, and the building is supposed to be fireproof, but it isn't. A cigaret in a waste paper basket in one of those offices would start a merry blaze, which would eat along deep piled velvet rugs, to furniture, window and window frames—and there you are window frames—and there you are. But—"revenons a nos moutons," as Rabelals would say.

The Wonderful Furniture.

The room of the Committee on Ways and Means proper is only about 20 feet square, and off of it is a clerks' room, and it is filled with young men pounding typewriters. It opens off an-other little room, presumably a private room for little confabs. The Committee room is as bare and plain as white plaster and white lead paint can make it, but just cast your eyes on the fur niture! In the center of the room stands a great circular mahogany table pol-ished to the limit. It is so polished that when the picture was taken of Committee about the table, their faces show on the polished surface of the table till when you look at the pho-tograph you turn it first one way and then another to make sure that the sedate 17 are not standing on their

The furniture is all fine leather, possibly pigskin, colored green, and on the floor is a velvet carpet in soft shades of green and brown and gold, in chaste design—everything about this Ways and Means Committee rooms is chaste from the falls in straight folds the except the red yelvet curtains you The furniture is all fine leather, posexcept the red vel—. But that is to go in another part of this story.

is the "great" room where the hearings of the committee are held. You open the mahogany doors and darkness greets your gaze. You stumble up three Democrats, they couldn't be any red-steps, and rub against the soft silken der. Those velvet curtains which sweep folds of curtains. You draw these the floor with their ruddy folds would aside, and again ascend a step or two— and then you are in the Presence.

his throne chair. You stand upon a streak on their encarnadined surface. thronelike dais raised at least three Cardinal Gibbons would look like a feet above the floor of the room. This blush rose boy in his scarlet robes undais circles one end of the tremendous room. Its front is of solid mahogany, magnificently hand carved and carried to the presence, the magnificently hand carved, and ending in newel posts carved into a huge scroll. In the center front of this is another handsome carving, which represents the power and majesty of the Nation's head—the great seal of the United mittee is plastered up against it in

This dais rests upon a base of variegated green marble, dark and richly veined with white. About the walls are huge davenports, great arm-chairs, smaller chairs, all of the finest mahogany, and green leather veined with lighter green. A tremendous screen of mahogany and green leather stands be-fore the door leading into the outer corridor, its four folds forming a small orte cochere as it were inside the

High up among the arches and the chandellers huge flags are draped the length of the room, which is easily 100 feet from end to end, and a forest of chairs fill the space where witnesses and spectators can mingle in common,



REPRESENTATIVE JOHN DALZELL

tives of the United States, sitting daily amid all this foreign magnificence.

The Chair of the Chairman. The hors d'oeuver, however, of the whole tout ensemble is the throne where the Presence plants himself for the hearings. Away up among arches is hung a sort of glittering o in another part of this story.

Opening out of this committee room the "great" room where the hearings the committee are held. You open he mahogany doors and darkness roets your gaze. You stumble up three make a scarlet streak in blackest Ere-That is, if the Presence is occupying rocket's red glare would make a pink

same being Hon. Sereno Payne (N. Y.), Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and because of certain physical conformation, sometimes called "The Mandarin." The curtains form a background of frenzied color for his head of the clerk of the snow white hair, as he swings noncha antly in his chair, now and then tossing a question at some witness, and semioccasionally imparting information of

ome mooted question.

About this table, with the Presence sit the other members-17 in all-but three of them hunted cover when the picture was taken, not caring to be caught on a throne in a picture which might be circulated among their ador-ing constituents. Likewise, those gor-geous curtains had not yet been adjusted when the picture was taken, but they are up all right now.

The Members of the Committee

Away around at the left hand corner Away around at the left hand corner of the picture as it faces you is Mr. Nicholas Longworth, the son-in-law of the president, but let me tell you he does not depend upon that relationship for fame or glory. Mr. Longworth is an all right young man with a good many ideas, a clean-cut thinker, and he is a pretty fair speaker. He selected the ways and Means Committee for his, and velvet, and velvet spells high art.

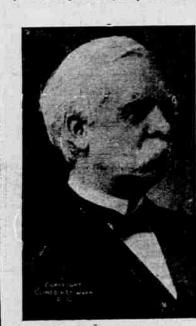
cause he has constitutional objections to being photographed, is fashioned like an exclamation point, and he cer-tainly would look funny if he were to dainly would look funny if he were to appear in the kilts of his Scottish clan. Judge Calderhead is a thinker, and an investigator. When he subscribes to a thing, you may be sure that he believes that thing to be all right. He has made a deep and abiding study of the whole question of the tariff. He has made a deeper one, perhaps, on Pen-sions, having been a member of that important committee for years.

The Minority Leader.

And then there is Champ Clark, now the minority leader of the House. Did you ever try to drive a hen? If so, you have an idea of how easy it would be to drive Champ Clark. One cannot think of him as even trying to lead men, because he is such an independent thinker himself, and so apt to strike out into by-ways and hedges to hunt new ways to say old things. He is original to the limit, a hard hitter, a genial companion, a real friend—but a Democrat of the Jeffersonian mint, and he doesn't think that anybody has added doesn't think that anybody has added a thought to the Democratic doctrine since Jefferson died. Whatever he thinks about the tariff will be brought forth from that same mint, and it will have to bear the Jeffersonian brand, or

t won't pass muster with him. Bourke Cockran (N. Y.) is the Tam many member of the committee. Mr. Cockran's stronghold is voice, I don't know just what his ideas on the tariff are now, but I remember when the Wilson bill was being discussed that Bourke Cockran made a tremendous speech against such high duty on diaspeech against such high duty on dia-monds. He said it was actually pro-hibitive to working girls, who invested their surplus money in diamonds be-cause they were as good as ready money. With a duty of 60 per cent—I think it was that—he said that servant cirls would certainly baye to hunt certainly have to hunt

me other safe investment. Mr. Crumpacker (Ind.) is a sterling



REPRESENTATIVE SERENO PAYNE

Republican, hence would do things to the South for counting the negroes for representation, but not for votes. Mr. Watson (Ind.) was a member of the Ways and Means Committee, but he left the House, to get left in a race for Governor of Indiana. Other mem-bers of the Committee are James Needham (Cal.), Joseph Fordney (Mich.), Joseph H. Gaines (W. Va.), Robert Bonynge (Col.), Daniel L. D. Granger (R. I.), James M. Griggs (Ga.), Edward W. Pou (N. C.), and Choice B. Randell

Bourke Cockrap Makes Stump Speeches The Throne Room of the Ways and deans Committee bears a little resemblance to the Supreme Court room, in that the Presence and his attendants, and other paraphernalia enter from the center back under those previously re-

(Continued on page three.)

PRESIDENT-ELECT TAFT.

He Greatly Strengthens Himself in Public Opinion During His Stay in Washington-Has all the Firmness Necessary, with Abundance of Tact and Conciliation-Difficulties in Deciding Upon Selections to Represent all Sections.

President-elect Taft's latest sojourn never gotten that far in his estima in Washington has strengthened him tion. greatly with what might be called the governing class. By that is mean; not alone the Senators and Representatives of both parties who comprise Congress, but with the great army of employes that keep the Government at Washington running.

All these people study a Presidentelect more closely than do the average citizens thruout the country. They know their activities will bring them into more or less close relations with him, and that his policies and ways of thinking and of transacting public business cannot but have an important bearing upon their careers for the next four

upon their careers for the next four years.

When McKinley had been elected President he remained at Canton, and Washington saw nothing of him until the special train snorted into the Washington Station, and a dashing span of horses drew him and Mrs. McKinley up Pennsylvania avenue and up 14th street to the Ebbitt House, a day or two before inauguration. But President-elect Taft has been so much in Washington since his election that his coming and going does not attract a crowd at the station. Of course, Mr. McKinley at Canton sent for many people to come to see him for conference, as Mr. Taft has done at Hot Springs, ple to come to see him for conference, as Mr. Taft has done at Hot Springs, and as he probably will do during the next two months in the South. But Mr. Taft has been attending to a deal of business pertaining to his coming Administration the while he visited in Washington. His most important conferences since early November have been here

Unable to Realize it. He has said again and again during his recent visit that he is unable to realize fully that he is to be President of the United States. "I have to pinch myself occasionally," he has asserted several times, "to make sure it is not all a dream."

myself occasionally," he has asserted give his leading rival the most important chairmanship of a House committee, that is a consideration to white and has been a subjected to more pressure from vavious directions, his recent days in Washington have outwardly been about the same as when he was Secretary of War and was trying to do 20 hours of work in about 10 or 12 hours. He has been meeting every-body who had legitimate demands up-body who had legitimate demands up-

more easily with Mr. Taft than they have had with Mr. Roosevelt. After the developments of the last two months they are beginning to wonder whether their earlier conclusions were correct. He has shown decided firmness, especially in pressing for tariff revision, which is taken as a probable

indication of his general attitude as President and as leader of his party. His talks with callers of the Congres sional circle here the past week have convinced them that he is rapidly shaping his ideas about other edministrative and legislative matters, and that he may be equally firm in pressing for other things that he wants. Amiable and Considerate.

At the same time he has dealt with hat he called unrepresentative men giving Representative Theodore no consultation, took their advice and ton a place at his council table,

Mr. Taft appears to thrive physically under the strain of work to which he is subjected. He has grown a little stouter and a little more fleshy in the last two months, but refains his good, healthy color. He enjoys the activity, to the Interior portfolio, because that and enters upon his daily tasks with the hest of good nature, just as he hest of good nature, fust as he and if he should decide to keep Secre-

did not hesitate for a moment about taking three of his Cabinet of nine from New York State, provided they were men he wanted. So it is that now Secretaries Root, Cortelyou and Straus are all New York men and all from the southern end of the State. He did not hesitate to have two men at one time in his Cabinet from Jowa-Secretaries Shaw and Wilson—nor two from Ohio—Secretaries Taft and Garfield.

In the same way Mr. Roosevelt was

He wants, first of all, to find a capable Secretary of State, and is still can-vassing the field for one. He wants he best man obtainable and means to have him, if that one will consent to serve. He has had the name of Senaserve. He has had the name of Sena-tor Philander Chase Knox, of Pennsyl-vania, under serious consideration, and some think Mr. Knox may finally be the man. Mr. Tatt has high respect for Mr. Knox's ability. The latter, it is true, has had high Cabinet honors betrue, has had high Cabinet honors be-cause of his distinguished incumbency as Attorney-General during portions of the McKinley and Roosevelt Adminis-trations. As a rule, Senators do not care to resign their places to enter the Cabinet. They reason that a Senator is quite as high in the official scale as a Cabinet officer. Then, the Senate has to confirm the nominations for Cabinet offices, and Senators error that as they offices, and Senators argue that as they have a hand in creafing Cabinet officers they certainly must be quite as important as the officials they make.

But Senator Knox has always been a busy man. All his mature life he has

busy man. All his mature life he has had a prominent part in affairs. In the Senate there is comparatively little to do that interests him. The Senate, as many a busy man has found, becomes irksome, and at times Senator Knox wishes he were out of it for good and engaged in practicing law or at some other active occupation. And therefore some of Senator Knox's closest friends would not be surprised if he accepted the premiership should it be offered him. There are numerous leaders in him. There are numerous leaders in the Senate who are senior to him in service, which means he must wait quite awhile before he becomes one of the foremost men of action in that

It has long been a custom for a new President to take one of his rivals for the nomination into the Cabinet and make him Secretary of State, just as it has been the custom for the successful candidate for Speaker of the House to candidate for Speaker of the House to give his leading yival the most impor-tant Chairmanship of a House com-mittee. That is a consideration to which Mr. Taft is giving weight, and is one of the reasons for his considering Mr.

and the Legislature will have the choice of a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Beveridge. Unless a peace can be arranged between the Fairbanks and Beveridge factions it is thought the State will go Democratic again. Should Mr. Fairbanks become identified with the Taft Administration as Secretary of State it might help speed Indiana back into line.

But the new President has his Cabinet problem with reference to Ohio There are two factions in his home State, altho only Senator Foraker, of the defeated faction, is pressing for any office, and he is pressing simply for a re-election to the Senate. Two or three Cabinet aspirants in Ohio complicate At the same time he has dealt with the men of his party who occupy high positions here on a most amiable and considerate basis. There have been no efforts to dictate and coerce, but, rather, Mr. Taft has sought to exchange that he will take no part in the Senatorial fray, althou making no secret of the fact that he would like to see his brother, the same time he will take no part in the Senatorial fray, althou making no secret of the fact that he would like to see his brother, and to "talk it over." When a server of the same time the situation for Mr. Taft, to say nothing of the rush for election to the Senatorial fray. efforts to dictate and cheree, but, rather, Mr. Taft has sought to exchange
that he would like to see his brother,
views and to "talk it over." When a
given subject has been talked out he
has his own ideas of what ought to be
done and says so. Congressmen like
difficult for him to name more than
that, It has been one of their chief
grievances against President Roosevelt
He has been thinking strongly about
that he called unresementative men went ahead without paying any atten-tion to the leaders and captains of the party, whom the people had selected to party, whom the people had selected to whether to retain Secretary of the In-represent them and present their views terior Garfield. For Secretary Garfield, Washington.

Mr. Taft appears to thrive physically Ohio, but from the city of Cleveland.

and enters upon his daily tasks with the best of good nature, just as he went thru the arduous labors of the campaign. While he seems to be near the 300-pound mark again, he says he never felt more fit, and the mountains of work ahead of him have no terrors for his soul.

Four or five of the larger States are figuring prominently in President. Secretaries Taft and Garfield.

In the same way Mr. Roosevelt was entirely willing to nominate two Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States from Massachusetts, although he hesitated for awhile about that.

The President-elect not only wants to distribute his Cabinet appointments so that all sections of the country will be represented, but he had decided to proceed slowly about making his selections. "I am open to suggestions," he has said time and tagain in recent which he has invited suggestions, the names of persons suggested to him have often appeared in the newspapess as prospective appointment when their cases had the fierce statements of Senators and Representatives which they would not stand for in public print may bloom at last into formal and efficial declarations.

The quarrel is at present probably only in the incubating stage, but the House of Representatives, in most impressive manner, has adopted a resolution that reflects upon the President. It comes from legislation regarding what has been called "the Black Cabinet."

When the annual message went to Congress on Tuesday, Dec. 8, it continued a page and more devoted to the topic of "Secret Service," It was very to the course, there is and Representatives which they would not stand for in public print may bloom at last into formal and efficial declarations.

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The President Has an Inning With Congress.

to put Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot in as Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Taft thinks most highly of Mr. Pinchot, who however, is a native of Connecticut, and has remained a Connecticut man, altho he has lived outside of the State for many years, and is now more a resident of the District of Columbia than of any State. Of course, if Mr. Pinchot and Mr. Hitchcock are both to go into the Cabinet New England could not for any other Cabinet appoint-

Secretary Luke Wright.

It seems to be settled for the present that Secretary of War Wright will con-tinue into the Taft Administration. As he comes from Tennessee he will be the Southern member, but Mr. Wright is a Democrat, and may remain in the Cabinet only for awhile. Mr. Taff Cabinet only for awhile, Mr. Taft wants to recognize the Southern Republicans, as he is trying to encourage them to build up a virile party in that

It is not improbable that two or even three members of President Roosevelt's Cabinet will be taken over for brief terms and be expected to give way within the next year or two for men of Mr. Taft's own selection. He does not feel as free, of course, to make a clean sweep of the Roosevelt Cabinet members as he might, had he come into office without feeling some obliga-tion to his predecessor, altho as a man of long Cabinet experience and of special familiarity with administrative af-fairs, he has less need of old hands at the head of Departments than a Presi-dent new to Washington life would

"THE BLACK CABINET."

A Fierce Dispute on Between the President and Congress Over the Secret Service Hou Portion of the Message Both Houses

Just as Mr. Roosevelt's Presidential for his soul.

Four or five of the larger States are figuring prominently in President-clect Taft's calculations regarding his Cabinet. He wants to distribute the prizes around as much as possible. He is not disregarding location as much as President Roosevelt has a secretary of the Interior or move him over to the Department of Commerce and Labor, where Mr. Garfield has served as Commissioner of Corporations, so that the West could have one of its men at the head of the Interior. Mr. Taft has already told the pacific Coast Republicans that he recognizes their control of the Interior or move him over to the Department of Commerce and Labor, where Mr. Garfield has served as Commissioner of there have been rumors of active hostillities between the legislative and exception of the Interior or move him over to the Department of Commerce and Labor, where Mr. Garfield has served as Commissioner of there have been rumors of active hostillities between the legislative and exception of the Interior or move him over to the Department of Commerce and Labor, where Mr. Garfield has served as Commissioner of the Interior or move him over to the Department of Commerce and Labor, where Mr. Garfield has served as Commissioner of the larger states are in the first real live processor in the commerce and Labor, where Mr. Garfield has served as Commissioner of the larger states are in the commerce and Labor, where Mr. Garfield has served as Commissioner of the larger states are peculiar to the commerce and Labor, where Mr. Garfield has served as Commissioner of the larger states are peculiar to the larger states are in the larger states are peculiar to the larger Cabinet. He wants to distribute the prizes around as much as possible. He pacific Coast Republicans that he recognizes around as much as possible. He pacific Coast Republicans that he recognizes their claims to a place in his gloves, conducted crusades for legislation and the president Roosevelt has. The latter Cabinet. In recent times California has tion that he wanted and that they do not be the property of t did not healtate for a moment about had the Pacific Coast member, but Mr. not want, but there has never been taking three of his Cabinet of nine Taft has indicated that it may be some open breach. Compromise has followed

he had not consented to become the new Senator from New York. No New Yorker of special promise has been brought forward for a Cabinet place on the close, ranged on uniterings and the fierce statements of Senators and Representatives which they would not stand for in public print may

interior Department of Justice and of the Interior Department could do, and, as was claimed, could do better.

The President declared in his annual message, however, that this legislation was solely in the interest of the criminal classes, and that the chief argu-ment for it was to keep Secret Service men off the trail of offending Congressmen. It happens that a number of Re-publican Congressmen have at times een implicated in Western land frauds. The President recommended in his annual message, with fine sar-casm, that the restrictions on the Secret Service transfers should be limited, so that Congressmen could not be investigated by those sleuths.

Great indignation at the Capitol ensued, of course, as soon as the message was read. Senators and Representa-tives forgot for the time being all else in that document. They interpreted it as a serious reflection upon a great co-ordinate branch of the Government, as, of course, there was no distinction be-tween the good Congressmen and the bad Congressmen, when the President commented so severely upon legi-tion that Senate and House had emply enacted.

A Resentful Resention

The fires smouldered for two days. The big leaders on both sides of the Capitol had to take notice of the situaion. Democrats in the Senate and Democrats in the House threatened to bring ferward resolutions for an investigation of the facts about the legisla-tion, if the Republicans did not. Speaker Cannon and Senator Hale, the new eader at the north end of the Capitol, onferred again and again. A program was ultimately agreed upon, and on Friday, after many, many parleys, a resolution was presented by Represenative James Breck Perkins, of Rochesr, N. Y., a stanch Republican, a man of unquestioned probity, and one of the nost scholarly of members of the

It cited the language the President -Thoroly Angry—What Will They Do?

Thoroly Angry—What Will They Do?

Thoroly Angry—What Will They Do?

Thoroly Angry—What Will They Do?

The angular is message, and called for the appointment of a committee of five to make an early report. In most impressive and carefully chosen words

Just as Mr. Roosevelt's Presidential

Mr. Perkins briefly recited what had been done and the necessity for some He spoke but three minutes, and thereupon, without a dissenting vote, the House authorized the appointment of the special committee. Speaker Cannon named Mr. Perkins, Mr. Denby, of Michigan, and Mr. Weeks, of Massa-chusetts., Republicans, and Mr. Wil-liams, of Mississippi, and Mr. Lloyd, of Missouri, Democrats. They have been studying the situation and formulating a report. The Senate is ready to act, and is expected to go quite as far as the House is willing to go in showing its displeasure at the President's course. There has been talk that the Senate would vote to expunge that portion of the message from the permanent Congressional Record, for the message is read in both Houses at the same time, but is not printed in the records of the House proceedings. It is, however, in-cluded in the Senate proceedings. With all this ferment on the Hill the

President has been "getting busy." At first he told visiting Congressmen that he looked upon the Secret Service paragraph of his message as a huge joke at the expense of Congress for having undertaken to interfere with his administration of the Secret Service But Sen stration of the Secret Service. But Senators replied that it was a very serious kind of a joke and they did not proose to ignore it.

And so things went on and the Presi-dent called Chief Wilkie, of the Secret Service, to his office. What transpired has not been given to the public, but it

(Continued from page three.)